THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

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BY THOMAS EMMERSON, AT $1 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR $1 50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Editorial Notice.

Several subscribers have, for want of attending to a former notice on the subject, been at a loss to know, when the first volume of this paper ends, and the second commences—for the information of such we again state,

That to save unnecessary expense in binding, and to render the thickness of the volume better proportioned to its length and breadth, we have determined to make each volume to consist of 24 numbers, or the papers for two years, which will make 384 pages. With the last number of each volume will be forwarded a Title page and Index, which will add greatly to the value of the work, to those who shall preserve and bind it. The 1st No. of the Farmer was issued for December, 1834. Of course, the first year expired with the November number for 1835—being the 12th number. A few subscribers, not aware, we presume, of the time when the first year expired, have, after the 13th and 14th numbers had been forwarded, declined taking the second or present year, by which means, a set is broken and lost to us.—We must therefore, to avoid such loss in future, add to our Terms the following conditions:

No subscription will be received for less than a year, and in all cases of discontinuance, notice must be given before the first day of December in each year; otherwise, the subscription will be considered as continued for the succeeding year.

The friends to the paper, are again earnestly solicited to lend us their aid in extending its circulation, by such means as they may think proper, but especially by procuring Agents in each county, on the terms proposed in the Editorial notice which will be found in No. 14. As the publication of this paper is attended with a heavy expense, and as it has no other reliance for support than its subscription, it is hoped, that its patrons will perceive the necessity of being punctual in remitting their subscriptions as early as practicable. From those in arrears for the first year, two Dollars will yet be received in full for the two first years, if remitted before the first of March next. A few whole sets of the Farmer, from No. 1 to this time, inclusive, can yet be furnished; but the demand is such, that unless speedy application be made, it will soon be out of the power of the Editor to supply them, unless the demand shall be such, as to justify him in reprinting the whole of the first twelve numbers. Of the three first numbers of the present year, which are Nos. 13, 14, and 15, a considerable quantity are on hand, and the impression of the succeeding numbers will not be diminished, until it is ascertained, whether the demand will be sufficient to authorise the reprinting of the first twelve, which the Editor would be very glad to have it in his power to do.

Answers to Queries.

HEMP.

A subscriber wishes information on the culture of this valuable plant, which should be cultivated to a much greater extent than it is in Tennessee. We proceed to answer his enquiries:

1st. The kind of soil best adapted to its growth?

Answer—A dark rich loam, not wet, is best—neither land in which sand or clay greatly predominates is well suited to Hemp.

2nd. The best preparation of the land and mode of sowing?

Ans.—The land should be well broken up in the fall from 10 to 12 inches deep, ploughed twice during the winter, harrowed well before sowing so as to procure a more even distribution of the seed, which should be sown according to the climate and season from the 1st of March to the 10th of May.

3rd. The manner of sowing and quantity of seed?

Ans.—Let the seed be as equally distributed as possible, & ploughed in shallow, without again harrowing—which would, by levelling the ground, render it more liable to bake, and would increase the difficulty of pulling. Sow from five to eight pecks of seed to the acre, the thicker the better; provided the land is rich enough to bear it.

4th. The best mode of saving the crop?

Ans.—When the blossom or male stalks, turn yellow, become speckled, and drop most of their leaves, it is time to pull it: it should be laid in rows as thin as possible on the ground:—when pretty well cured, it should be bound in sheaves with some of the shorter hemp, and put up in shocks, open at the bottom—where it should remain until dry enough to be stacked or ricked, in which situation the roots only should remain ex-

posed to the weather: when it is safe to house corn, the hemp may be spread out to wret, taking care to separate the outside of the tops of the stacks from the rest as they will wret sooner—at least three times the quantity of land on which it grew will be required to spread the Hemp on.—Whenever it is sufficiently wretted to separate easily from the stalk, it should be immediately taken up and secured, by stacking or housing, from the weather. This must be ascertained by frequently trying it with the brake. If exposed to the weather, it should be broken out as soon as possible, after it is sufficiently wretted; but it is said, that if kept dry, it is improved by remaining a year in its unbroken state.

The pulling the hemp is the most laborious part of the crop; this is superceded in Kentucky and many other places by the use of a knife, or hook, made for the purpose, by which a hand can cut double the quantity he can pull. Water rotted hemp is superior in value to the dew rotted, but we are not sufficiently acquainted with the process, to justify us in undertaking to give directions as to the mode of water rotting.

The usual mode of cleaning in this country, is with large brakes, similar to flax brakes—but machines have been invented, and are used to the north, by which the process of breaking and cleaning is greatly facilitated. Hemp seed is made by permitting a part of the crop to stand until it is ripe, or by planting it in drills and cultivating it like corn, taking care to pull up the stalks that bear no seed.

LIME.

Another subscriber wishes to be informed, whether lime made of rock is as good for manure, as that from shells? We answer that it is. There is a great difference however, in the stone which is burned for lime, some containing more of foreign substances, and less calcareous matter than others. A greater or less quantity of lime therefore, will be required to the acre, according to the strength or purity of the lime. The neglect of lime or other calcareous manures, in this State, is greatly to be regretted, as their application would, in most soils, be highly beneficial. We would earnestly recommend to our readers, to procure the very able Essay on Calcareous Manures, lately published by E. RUFFIN, Esq. the talented Editor of the *Farmers' Register*. The cost is but trifling, and the information to be derived from it by every intelligent farmer, would be to him of great value.

Clover, Corn, and Manuring.

We extract the following statements on the subjects of clover, corn, and manuring, from a letter received from an intelligent and respectable correspondent in West Tennessee; they are worthy the attention of our readers. Our correspondent, we are sure, will excuse us for omitting the signature selected by him, when he reflects, that the good of the country, and the promotion of the great object at which he aims, imperiously require that every thing which even squints at *Party politics*, shall be excluded from the columns of the Farmer. The two great subjects of Universal Education and Internal Improvement, are not viewed as of this character; they are most intimately connected with the subjects of agriculture, and with the best and highest interests of every individual in the community, to whatever occupation, or to whatever party he may belong, as well as with the preservation and purity of our free institutions. To these, therefore, it is considered perfectly consistent with the main design of the Farmer, occasionally to devote a small portion of its columns; but it is believed, that the introduction into them, either directly or indirectly, of subjects peculiarly political in their character, no matter how important in their nature, would most powerfully tend to destroy its usefulness as an agricultural journal. All such will therefore be most rigidly excluded.

"To take the Farmer, and to follow its precepts, would save much labor, and nearly double our crops—I would therefore be glad to see it in the hands of every agriculturist. It is now acknowledged by many of my neighbors, that I have profited by *Book Farming*, and I am determined to convince many others. I concur in all you have said in favor of Red Clover; for I can say, without fear of contradiction, that I have verified, by experience, all your commendations of it—its powerful efficacy as a manure, on poor and sterile soils—its great product—and its value when cut for hay;—for at this time, (Dec. 13th) the only food I give my horses is Clover hay, and they are fat and healthy—they need no corn. Who will

not raise clover hay, when you can make your farm rich, and at the same time, save from it an abundance of food for wintering your horses, cattle, sheep, &c.? It is easy, I find, by the following mode, to make very poor land produce a good crop of hay.—In the winter succeeding the spring in which it is sown, when the ground is covered with snow, haul on it from your stables about 4 waggon loads of manure per acre, scatter it well, which you can do more accurately on the snow. When the snow is off, go over it with hoes and rakes, and distribute it still more evenly. With this small quantity of manure, you will thus secure a good crop of hay, or if not cut, it will greatly improve your land—I consider this, the most profitable mode of using manure, except putting it in the corn hills. Your mode of curing clover hay is a good one. In difficult weather I let the swarth lay, as it falls from the scythe, until the top is partly cured, then put it in cocks, where it remains until very hot, then open them: in one hour afterwards, you may commence hauling with safety. I have tried the plan recommended by Mr. Smith in the 5th No. of the Farmer, of cocking immediately after the scythe,—it is not a good one*—it turns the hay too black, and gives it an earthy smell,—I think it must be unhealthy.—The mode I recommend is a good one; if the grass be clear of mud, you can practice it in any season; for if it rains, let it be raised with a fork, and it will soon be dry enough to cock.

Indian Corn is a grain of great value—it requires much labor, and is one of the most exhausting crops made in this country.—It will be good policy therefore in the farmer, to turn his attention to the easiest and most profitable mode of raising corn, and to make as little do as possible. My plan is this—and experience has proved it to be a good one. I select my seed in the fall from that part of my crop that has best matured, † put it away securely till spring, then pick it over again, taking care that all ears shall have the same number of rows—the kind I cultivate is the yellow 14 rowed, which I consider the most productive. Early in the Spring, break up your ground with a plough that turns well; before planting, break it again with a bull-tongue, having a coalter on the point, as deep as two strong horses can pull it, and harrow it closely with a large harrow, then with a bar share or Cary plough, lay it off for planting, drilling is the best and most productive mode, drop your corn in the drills, putting in a plenty of seed—follow on the drill with a one horse harrow, which will cover it well. If you manure put it on the corn, and then cover—when the corn is coming up, run the harrow over the drills again, this will loosen the earth and destroy the young grass. When the corn is about six inches high, run your bull-tongue, with the coalter on the point, as close to the drills as practicable, so as not to uproot the corn—then follow with the harrow on the drills, and with small rakes uncover and raise up the corn. The running of the bull-tongue first, enables the harrow to throw fresh ploughed soil amongst the young corn: now commence harrowing the intervals between the rows. When this is completed, I consider the crop safe. Then thin by measurement in some way,—I generally thin twice, the second time, when the corn is about two feet high, I can then discover the spots which will not bear what was at first supposed. By this process, half the land, generally cultivated, will make the required quantity of corn.

"Saving of manure, should be specially attended to. Last spring I manured in the hill six acres. The mode I prefer is this,—In the winter, haul out the manure, straw, shucks, and all the litter that can be had, put it in a pit of a small depth, in the middle of the field, designed to be manured, if necessary, raise the pile as high as an ordinary coal pit, then cover it over with earth, thick enough to prevent evaporation. Let it stand thus until you are ready to plant; then put a large shovel full in each hill, and cover it. I will insure an increase of one hundred percent in the crop, besides, in following with Red Clover, you will make a double crop.

"My mode of destroying the Cut worm is, to let my hogs into the field intended for corn, in February, and continue them in it, until a few days before planting. Moles can be destroyed by traps set in their old tracks.

"My strict attention shall be given to Red Clover and Indian Corn. Farmers would gain more by picking their seed and manuring, than any person will believe, who has never tried it. If you think any thing I have said, worth communicating to the public through the Farmer, you are at liberty to use it, first putting on another dress—but if I can't write in good style,‡ I can make sixty bushels of corn from common land."

*We request our correspondent to make another trial, of Mr. Smith's plan, on a small scale, say one or two cocks, taking particular care not to make them too large—much may depend on the shape of the cocks.

[Ed. Ten. Far.

†While we highly approve of our correspondent's care in selecting his seed corn, we would recommend to him strongly to confine his selection, to stalks bearing more than one ear.

[Ed. Ten. Far.

‡The style of our correspondennt needs no apology, it is the style of a practical farmer, more solicitous about useful facts than polished sentences, and such, are precisely the men, best calculated to communicate useful information. We hope he will not fail to communicate to us the result of his intended experiments with the Gama Grass, as well as any other information he may acquire by his zeal for agricultural improvement.

Ed. Ten. Far.

Jourdan's Corn Crusher and Grinder.

We invite the attention of our readers to the subjoined Certificate, as to the merits of this newly invented Agricultural Implement. The persons whose names are subscribed to it, are respectable citizens of this county, most of them intelligent Farmers, and all of them amply competent judges of its merits. By this valuable instrument, every Farmer will be enabled, with little labor and expense, to save one-third of the Corn now fed to stock. The loss now annually sustained by the Farmers of Tennessee, from the wasteful, and in other respects too, most injurious practice, of feeding Corn in the ear, is enormous amounting, we have no doubt, to at least the value of one-third of the grain thus fed. How, with such a flagrant disregard of every thing like economy, can our Agriculturalists hope to prosper? On the authority of the gentlemen, whose names are subscribed to the Certificate, we feel fully justified in earnestly recommending the Machine to every Farmer, as most beneficial, in a pecuniary point of view, especially, if they will, as they most unquestionably should do, unite to the ground Corn, cut Hay, Straw, or Shucks.—In that case, we think they may safely calculate on a saving of one-half the Corn fed in the ordinary way; or, in other words, of sustaining two head of stock, on the quantity of grain now consumed by one. This, surely, is a saving which will richly pay for a little additional labor.

If Farmers will persist in a course of cultivation, annually diminishing the product of their fields, and in a mode of using their grain, by which one-third or one-half of it is literally wasted, can they justly complain of hard times? In most countries, such a course of conduct would result in the actual starvation of more than half the population. How important, then, is it, not only that every Farmer, but that every friend to his country, should lend his aid in promoting that Agricultural Improvement, by which both the national wealth and resources, and the comfort and happiness of individuals would be so extensively promoted? It is indeed a subject well worthy the attention of all.

We, the subscribers, do certify, that we have seen in operation, and have carefully examined a Machine invented by Mr. A. P. Jourdan, of Madisonville, Monroe County, East Tennessee, for crushing and grinding ears of corn, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as a valuable acquisition to the Agricultural community. It breaks the ear in pieces and grinds both cob and grain into a meal, well calculated for cattle and horses, and must be attended with a great saving of grain to all who use it. It is simple in its construction, cheap, costing only $15, and may be worked by hand, by horse, or by water power. One of the machines may at any time be seen at the Farm of Mr. John Hoss, of Washington County. Given under our hands, this 20th day of January, 1836.

PETER MILLER,
JOHN HOSS,
ELIJAH FINE,
DANIEL KENNEY,
JAMES BEARD,
THOMAS H. CROUCH,
SAMUEL HUNT,
J. BOYDE.

(Communicated for the Farmer.)

Moles.

To preserve Corn from the depredations of Moles—Pulverize 1 lb. of copperas, dissolve it in as much water as will cover 2 1-2 bushels of corn—let the corn remain in it twenty-four hours, and the Moles will never touch it.

Large Carrots.

Mr. J. M. Thompson of this town, from a single row 16 feet long, from Northern seed, raised 51 carrots, one of which weighed 5lbs. 4oz., and ten of them weighed 27 pounds.

LARGE ONIONS.

The Maryland Gazette of the 17th inst. says:—We have now in our office four onions of the red kind, raised from seed sown in April last by Mr. Wm. Laing, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Bristol Township, weighing two pounds eight ounces, averaging in circumference twelve inches. Mr. L. raised three hundred bushels from seed this season, on three-quarters of an acre of land." The sight, no doubt, is enough to draw tears from one's eyes.

ROHAN POTATOES.

A potato of this name is said to have been originated in England from seed which weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. each. They are said to be of good flavor and very farinaceous. They derive their name from prince

Charles de Rohan of Sweden, who has become patron to this new variety.

Farm. & Gard.

SWEET POTATOES.

In Louisiana the planters raise their potatoes thus. They make a bed of fresh stable manure, as you would a hot bed for forcing other vegetables—on this bed they lay their seed potatoes, without cutting, about eight or ten inches apart, and cover them with well rotted manure, or compost made very fine, to the depth of six inches. The potato will soon sprout and come up. When two or three inches high, they draw the sprouts, by running the finger down to the potato and breaking them off there.—These sprouts they transplant in a hill with a dibble, and if the earth is not sufficiently wet, water the plants two or three times. A gill of water to a plant will be sufficient for a watering, and in five or six days the plants will have taken root. Care must be taken to insert the plants as deep in the hill as they were in the bed when drawn.

By this mode of bedding and transplanting, larger potatoes and more abundant crops are obtained. A bushel thus bedded will plant five acres of ground.

Farm. & Gard.

CUT STRAW, &c.

It is a fact justified by experience and warranted by experiment, that roots, when cooked or boiled, are far more nourishing and give more milk than when raw.

It is a fact that hay and straw cut and steamed is much more nutricious than when given long and uncooked, and that one third less will answer.

It is a fact that all grain, as corn, oats and rye, should be ground before being fed to horses and cattle, and that much less will answer than when fed in the grain, and it is a fact too, that the meal if made into a warm mess in winter, would be improved in its nutricious qualities.

Farmer & Gardener.

Large Cabbage.—The largest Cabbage in the world has been raised by Mr. Geo. P. Frost, in his garden in the village of Ithica, in the state of New York. It weighs thirty and a half pounds! Another in the same garden measured eleven feet six and a half inches in circumference.

From the Farmer & Gardener.

DIRECTIONS

For planting the Gama Grass seed, cultivating the grass, and curing the hay.

In the first place you must put your seed into a vessel, add to an ounce of it, two gills of soot, pour thereon a quart of boiling water, let the seed soak 48 hours, then drain and roll in plaster, when it will be fit for planting. Manure the ground well, with a compost consisting of equal quantities of ashes, loam and stable manure, or vegetable mould from the woods, marsh mud and lime; plough it in well, harrow and pulverize finely, then make your drills one inch deep, 18 inches apart, and plant your seed the same distance asunder. They will come up in a few weeks, say two or three, and when up, they must be kept clean of weeds, and the earth stirred two or three times during the season. If you plant but a small portion of seed, and desire to enlarge your stock of grass through that means don't cut your grass, let it go to seed, and when the seed are ripening, you must be careful to go into your patch every morning and pick them off the stalks, as they only ripen one or two at a time, and unless carefully watched, will drop off and be lost.

Early in the spring of the second year, subdivide and transplant, and so each year, until you have sufficient ground set out.—Each plant will make ten or twelve offsets the first year, and twice that number the succeeding one.

If planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, it will be fit to cut the first year by the 1st of June; succeeding years from two to four weeks sooner, and will bear cutting every 30 days for hay, and every 15 days for soiling. It has yielded 300,000 pounds of green grass to the acre.

After each cutting, the earth should be stirred, and receive a slight top dressing of leached ashes.

The grass cut in the morning may be put into stack in the afternoon; in stacking, take alternately, a layer of oats, wheat or rye straw, and then a layer of Gama Grass, then sprinkle with salt, &c. until your stack is complete: by this means, you not only effectually cure your Gama Grass, but convert your straw into a substance equal-

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ly as acceptable to your stock as the best hay.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.
Seedsman, Baltimore.

P. S. An ounce of seed, which contains 260 kernels, will by being planted and subdivided three seasons in succession, enable the culturist to set out a meadow of upwards of 53 1-2 acres, which will last him 70 years.

From the New England Farmer.

LARGE AND SUCCESSIVE CROPS OF INDIAN CORN, AND HAY.

Mr. Fessenden,—Dear Sir: If you see fit to publish the whole, or any part, of the subjoined communication, it is altogether at your service.

The following system of cultivation, by which three valuable crops of Indian Corn, and Rye, and Clover, may be obtained in two years, I would recommend as highly deserving of trial by farmers generally.

While once on an excursion on the river Merrimack, and at Haverhill, I was politely shewn by Mr. David Howe, his spacious and well stored barns, and large stacks of hay, the produce of his extensive and fertile fields, lying on that river, which were cultivated by this same or a very similar mode.

In the spring of the year early, or what would be preferable, in the course of the preceeding autumn, or winter, the manure, in a suitable quantity, is applied equally over the whole surface of the field, and intimately incorporated with the soil by repeated but not deep ploughings and harrowings. At the suitable time for planting, the whole field is again ploughed and furrowed, in rows 4 feet asunder, and again cross-furrowed in rows at the same distance, and the corn is immediately dropped in the hollows, which are formed by the intersection of the cross-furrows, and covered to the usual depth if it be big.

At weeding time, the corn is earthed up a little, and nearly to a level with the surrounding field, It is twice hoed afterwards at the suitable periods, but *never hilled*. At the last hoeing the ground is rendered perfectly clean and level in every part. Winter, rye, and clover, and other grass seeds, are now sown over the whole field in suitable quantities, and covered by drawing a bush harrow between.

In autumn a large crop of corn may be expected, and in winter when the ground is frozen, with a well sharpened hoe, the stubs of corn are cut close to the surface. Early in the next summer, the rye was repeated, yielded a good crop, and at midsummer, when the heads of the clover are half turned to a brown color, the whole fields, clover and rye stubble intermixed, are mown; the whole together constituting a large crop. The rye stubble absorbs the juices and the flavor of the clover which it retains, thus becoming highly palatable and nutritious, and forming, when all are well made a large amount of food, of a quality superior for horses; and other domestic animals.

Thus are three crops produced in two years, and on the same ground, where, ordinarily, but two crops are yielded, and all with a diminished amount of labor and expense.

The clover being a biennial plant, a large crop of hay is produced in the third year from the other superior kinds of grass which were sown.

It is admitted that where large crops of Indian corn are desired, *hilling up* should never be practised, but the ground in all the latter stages should be preserved perfectly level, neither should the ground be ploughed after the first hoeing, but only harrowed lightly, or slightly stirred with the *cultivator*, an admirable instrument, intermediate between the harrow and plough; that the roots which will be found extending at a little distance beneath the surface, in every direction, may be suffered to remain unmolested.

The rye, and the clover, and other grass, serve as a mutual protection to each other, during the severe and open winters.

Very respectfully, your friend,
WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 26, 1835.

ON SECURING THE CORN CROP, AND THE VALUE OF ITS OFFAL.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

The value of the corn crop, no citizens of the United States know better, or are more willing to acknowledge, than those of Virginia. If they are sincere in this acknowledgment, it will be unnecessary to use many words to prove the propriety and good sense of endeavoring to find out the most economical and judicious mode of saving, not only the grain, but benefiting themselves by the offal or forage it affords. While it gives a great mass of food of the "*ruffage*" kind, it certainly aids astonishingly in the production of manure. But these are not all the advantages that the cultivation of this grain claims. If it can be removed off the ground in time for other crops to succeed in the same piece of ground, and in the same year, it is no small addition to its claims on the agriculturist. If the forage part of the corn crop can be saved with less labor, and more of the nutritive principles secured in every part of it then the plan ought to be adopted. That there is nutrition in every part of the plant, the course of our animals tells us at once, when the cow, and indeed the hungry horse, and mule, will devour

with avidity, the blanched remains in the field. If any are desirous of fully ascertaining the value of the refuse of the corn plant as a food for animals, let them cure the blade, shuck, and stalk, in the manner I have practised and a detail of which I have given, and submit the whole to the cutting box, permitting the cut stuff to absorb during one night the liquid preparation I have also pointed out and feed on it. But they will also discover, that every acre of corn furnishes a prodigious mass of food for animals, when thus economically husbanded. Aware that thousands of corn raisers are perfectly ignorant of the real extent of the advantages to be derived from this plant, judiciously managed, I would respectfully suggest to them, that thousands of planters are saving their corn crops in this way annually, with the saving also of a vast amount of labor, loss, and to much gain—and request, that during the ensuing corn-saving season, they will give it a fair trial, taking the following course. As soon as the corn exhibits blades that require curing, pull them off, and cure, which will generally be found to be but few, until the shuck turns yellow, and the corn exhibits a glazed appearance, with considerable hardness. By this period it will be discovered that the remaining blades, and tops, call for saving; and let this be the period of cutting down the stalk at the ground, and shocking on the ground, or hauling out of the field as cut and shocking in an enclosure adjacent to the barn yard or place where it will be wanted to feed away, with most convenience. There remains no doubt of the singular advantage of steaming; every part of the refuse of corn, even the cob—if it can be done—if it cannot, the cutting up, and letting it become charged with the preparation I have suggested, will amply, secure, in its effects on the cattle, the suffrage of the planter who will try it.

I have found the curing process aided by shocking about fifty to sixty stalks in the shock, and as far as one hundred, if the shock is made, only observing to spread it well at the bottom, tying at top with a handful of rye-straw, and permitting the but-end of the stalks to press into, or even against, newly ploughed ground. If the weather is what may be called dry, let those shocks stand about ten days—if wet, say twelve: and it matters not if the corn is cut and shocked in a slight rain. My experience of years would prefer it.

On taking down the shocks to put away, the corn may be pulled off, and cribbed. And if the stalk is to be cut in the box, I prefer shucking at the time, letting the shuck adhere to the stalk for the saving of time and convenience of cutting up. In all cases I sprinkle salt amongst my corn when cribbing, whether shucked or put up in the shuck—as also every species of grain, "*ruffage*," and hay, when I stack, that I put up for winter provender. It is too late in the day to question, or be even ignorant of the advantages of this course. After taking off the corn, the stalks &c. may be preserved in the old fodder house mode. But for the preservation of every thing I prefer the board shelter, and open barn. It is true economy, and that is to me sufficient.

Mr. Editor, I am persuaded you will, and I know some of your readers will, require an apology for taking up so many of the pages of your (if it could be got into the hands and heads of our agricultural population) invaluable Register on this subject—and to you, and to them, I will say, that I have received so much valuable information, consequently gratification, from the communications it contains, that I am anxious to discharge, if but a part of the debt I owe. If I cannot give *coin*, I am willing to give all the "*proc*" I have.

AGRICOLA.

Alabama; July 21, 1835.

[It is regretted that the foregoing observations on securing the corn crop, by cutting the entire plant, could not have been published in time to permit the process to be tested by experiment.—The communication was received late in August, and when all the space of the September No. was occupied. This mode of harvesting the entire corn crop has been long practiced successfully in some parts of the north and west, with the small and hard-grained corn of those colder regions. We infer (from his incidental remarks) that this is the kind of corn cultivated by our correspondent. If so, we should be glad to learn whether he has tested fully by experiment, the disputed point of the small northern corn being equally productive, in the south, with the larger and soft grained kinds. The answer furnished by our experiments would be in the negative—though perhaps they were not sufficiently varied to be conclusive. We have also tried frequently, and with various success, the mode of saving fodder as well as corn, by cutting off and putting in shocks the entire plants—and have thence formed the opinion that the plan would not answer with the soft grained corn, even if always safe for the hard kind.]—*Ed. Far. Reg.*

SALT YOUR CORN.

Mr. Brown of this vicinity, communicated some information to us, in a conversation recently held with him, in regard to the use of salt in corn which is put away in the husks, which may be interesting to the public. He stated, that he received last year a quantity of corn which he had purchased in so wet a state, that he was apprehensive that it would spoil. He remembered that it was a common practice in Pennsylvania, when hay was put away somewhat damp, or not fully cured, to sprinkle salt on it, and that such

hay generally kept well, and that horses and cattle were very fond of it; he therefore concluded to try the experiment on his corn. He accordingly, as his corn was thrown into a pile on a large floor sprinkled it with salt, using from a half to a bushel of salt to five or six hundred bushels of corn. The corn kept well, never became musty, and never had any weevil in it. Mr. B. said he had some of his corn when he communicated this information to us; and he stated that the bread which it then made is so sweet and good that it was esteemed preferable to new corn; he also stated that he was not under the necessity of purchasing any fodder for his working oxen last winter, they fed upon husks of this corn so freely; and he added that they kept in excellent order. Mr. B. was so well pleased with this experiment, that he is putting up all his corn this year in the same manner, using about half a bushel of salt to 500 bushels of corn, which he thinks is enough.—*Albany Cultivator.*

From the Silk Culturist.

CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

After so much has been said and done to induce farmers to devote a small portion of their land and labor to the purpose of horticulture, it is astonishing they should still be willing to deny themselves and their families the luxuries which a garden and fruit yard furnish, and be willing to sit down to a meal of 'pot luck,' at least three hundred and sixty-five times in a year. If a farmer would be a 'good liver,' his farm and garden must furnish his wife with the 'wherewith,' or he must not complain if she sets a poor dinner before him. If he loves cherry puddings, he must set out cherry trees, before finding fault with his wife for not making them—If he is fond of quince, currant or gooseberry preserves, his wife will be delighted to put them on the table; but it is to be hoped he will be good natured if she does not, if there is nothing but pig weeds and potatoe tops in the garden from which she can gather them.

Among the numerous kinds of fruits which are indispensible to good living is the strawberry. Besides being a most delicious dessert fruit it is considered by medical men a valuable medicine in several diseases, particularly putrid fevers and pulmonary consumptions. A free use of strawberries, it is said, will both prevent and cure the rheumatism. Every farmer's wife ought to consider her dinner table incompletely furnished, for at least four weeks in the heat of the summer unless it has upon it a desert of strawberries and cream. She ought also to consider her tea table deficient unless strawberry jam is among her preserves and sweet-meats—and who does not ove an occasional bowl of strawberries and milk.

But while we insist that every farmer's wife should furnish her table with this delicious fruit, we would not compel her or her daughters, to "go a strawberrying" in the old fashioned way of their grandmother's. Even they were so extravagantly fond of strawberries as to ramble about the fields, with their 'sun-bonnets' on their heads, and 'strawberry baskets' in their hands, in pursuit of them. If farmers would have strawberries they must devote a small portion of their gardens to their cultivation. There are several varieties of excellent flavor, and by a judicious selection, and a little labor, a full supply may be had through the season. The ordinary method of cultivation is to prepare the ground by manuring and spading, and transplant in August. The distance between the rows is generally, from eighteen inches to two feet, and between the plants from nine to fifteen inches, according to the varieties. The runners the first year are cut off before they take root. Some cultivators cut off the leaves in autumn. The second year the runners are permitted to take their course—filling up the spaces between the plants, and producing, ordinarily, a good crop of large strawberries. Some lay down straw or grass for the runners to run upon. The utility of this is manifest in many respects, but especially in keeping the fruit from coming in contact with the earth, by which it would be injured by dirt. After the fruit is gathered the straw should be removed and the plants cleared of weeds. They should be transplanted every second year.

From the Farmer & Gardener.

Silk Company of Queen Anne County.

We are gratified to learn that a number of gentlemen in Queen Anne County, on the eastern shore of this State, have organized themselves into a company with a capital of 5,000, to be increased as the interests of the association may require it, for the purpose of carrying on the Silk Culture. The company is now in treaty for the pur-

chase of a suitable farm, and are taking the necessary steps to procure mulberry trees of sufficient size and age to enable them to feed worms the ensuing spring. To say that we are gratified at this movement is but to convey a faint and imperfect idea of those feelings with which we are impressed. We view it as the beginning of a new era in the affairs of Maryland—as the dawning of the day-star of her regeneration—as the corner stone of the foundation on which is to be erected a beautiful superstructure of individual prosperity and wealth—as the beacon light that is to conduct our loved State to an important position in the arch of the confederacy. Such being the light in which we estimate this patriotic effort of the gentlemen of Queen Anne, we would be indulged in the hope that their laudable example may excite the emulation of the citizens of every other county, not only on that shore, and in our State, but of those of every county in the country. Possessing as Maryland does, in a pre-eminent degree, all the physical capacities for conducting the silk culture upon an enlarged and profitable footing, nothing has been wanting to give to the productions of her soil a value beyond all ordinary calculation, but a proper direction to be given to the industry, enterprize and skill, of her people,—and that, we sincerely hope and believe has been reserved for the citizens of Queen Anne, whose gallant lead in the promotion of this lucrative branch of agricultural industry, will entitle them to the gratitude and respect of their countrymen.

We honestly believe that without materially interfering with the present pursuits of farmers in this state, there is not a county in it that could not increase the amount in value of its productions, by entering spiritedly into the raising of mulberries, at least half a million of dollars per annum: and there are some of them that might greatly exceed that sum. We will not be thought sanguine upon this point, when it is stated upon the authority of the Hon. Judge Spencer, that Windham County, in Connecticut, has produced five tons of silk a year, worth, at the rate of $4 per pound, $500,000; and if in that bleak region of rocks and cold, such brilliant results have occurred, certainly in our happy and congenial land of sun and soil, much better ones may be realized. When we speak of suitable soil, we wish it to be borne in mind, that, when the trees have once got a start, poor, sandy, or gravelly dry land, makes the best silk, imparting to its texture a glossiness, and to its thread an elasticity, which the foliage of rich, moist, loamy land, has not the power of conferring.

MANAGEMENT OF COLTS.

The abusing of colts in the first winter is why they prove so bad—for farmers seldom allow their weaned colts any food except hay, and that is too often of an inferior quality. Thus are they stinted in their growth the first winter to such a degree, they never get the better of it. Colts should have the best of clover hay,—and their rapid growth would amply compensate the owner for a few bushels of oatmeal and bran,—to be given them through all winter. In some countries they allow a young colt fifteen bushels of oats. After the first winter they will need no extraordinary feeding till they grow up. Were the above directions observed, we should soon see an improvement in our breed of horses. And it is reasonable to suppose, they would be capable of doing much more work, and be likely to hold out to a greater age.—*Methuen Gazette.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

ON THE UTILITY AND BEST METHOD OF COOKING FOOD FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

This subject has engaged the attention of the practical men in Europe and in this country for many years, and it is a branch of rural economy at all times worthy the careful investigation of the farmer. The Highland Society of Scotland have in a manner directed the public attention to the comparative advantages of feeding farm-stock with unprepared food, and have by liberal premiums induced numerous experiments to be actually made, and elicied much valuable information. The conclusions to be drawn from these and other experiments seem to be—

1. That a great saving, some say one half or more, is effected in cutting the dry fodder for horses and neat cattle, and feeding it with their provender or grain, in two or three daily messes in mangers. Not that the food is thereby enhanced in its inherent properties, but that given in this way it all tells—is all consumed—all digested—all converted into nutriment. There is comparatively none wasted or voided, without having

benefitted the animal. In the ordinary mode of feeding at racks, yards and in open fields at stacks it is well known that much is lost, from the difficulty of masticating uncut hay, straw and stalks, and from its being trodden under the feet of animals and spoilt. Much labor is besides saved to the animal, as cut food requires less mastication, and the animal enjoys a longer period of rest.

2. That grain and pulse, as cattle food, is enhanced in value by being ground or bruised before it is fed out, so much as to warrant the expense of sending it to mill, and the deduction of toll.—Indian corn, oats, rye and other grain, given to farm animals in a dry, unbroken state, it must have been observed by every one particularly when the animal is high fed, are often voided in a half or wholly undigested state, and virtually lost. This does not happen when the grain has been ground.

3. That although roots, as ruta baga, mangel wurtzel and potatoes are improved as fattening materials for neat cattle, by cooking; the advantages hardly counterbalance the expense, the extra expense of the labor and fuel.

4. That for working horses, cooking the roots we have enumerated, and feeding them with cut hay and straw, is of manifest advantage; and that thus fed they supercede the necessity of grain.

5. That in fattening hogs, there is decided economy in grinding and cooking food. The experiments upon this subject are many and conclusive. Some estimate the saving of one half the quantity of food. Taking into account the various materials on a farm which may thus be turned to account, we are satisfied that one half the cost of making pork may in this way be saved. Swine are voracious animals, and will eat more than their stomachs can digest, unless assissted by the cooking process. There are upon the farm many defective matters; as pumpkins, squashes, small potatoes, early and defective apples and apple pomace, which are of little value except as hog-food, but which if well husbanded, cooked and mixed with ground provender, contribute essentially to cheapen our pork. It has been questioned whether the articles which we have enumerated are nutritive to pigs, when given in their raw state; while all admit, who have made the experiment, that they are highly so when cooked. Cooking undoubtedly adds to their nutritive qualities, as it does to the nutritive properties of Indian meal.

The relative advantages of steaming and boiling, will very much depend, we suspect, on the extent of the establishment We have tried both, though our steamer was imperfect; and have come to a conclusion, that when the number of hogs to be supplied does not exceed fifteen or twenty, boiling is preferable. But much depends on the judicious setting of the boiler, so that it may receive the whole advantage of the fire. For this purpose the brick work should be made to conform to the shape of the kettle, leaving a space of three or four inches between them, until it reaches near the top of the kettle, when a tier of brick set edgeways projected for the flange of the boiler to rest upon; and the bottom of the kettle, or about parallel with the commencement of the slope which rounds its bottom. By this means, the flame is thrown upon the sides and in a manner that the whole boiler is collapsed with it on the passage to the smoke flue; and the brick work being heated constantly refracts back its heat upon the boiler. A light cover should be laid over the cooking food, to prevent the free escape of the steam, by partially confining which, the cooking process is greatly facilitated.

There should be appended to the hog-house an open yard, for straw, litter, weeds, &c. which the hogs during the summer, will work into manure, and into which the dung is thrown from the pen.

Hogs are subject to various diseases, particularly if shut up in a close pen, during the time of fattening, which are often suddenly fatal. Prevention is here easier than cure; and many farmers prefer giving their hogs yard room, where they can root in the earth which is deemed a preventative. Others give them occasionly rotten wood, charcoal, sulphur, antimony or madder, all which are considered as aperients, cleansers or alteratives, and consequently as conducting to health. Salt is all important, and should be habitually blended with their cooked food.

FATTENING HOGS.

One peck better than two—As farmers are fattening their hogs at the present time, and as economy in this business is of the utmost importance, it may not come amiss to remind them of an experiment tried and related by that exact Agriculturist, Rev. Henry Coleman, formerly of Salem, now on the Connecticut river, in Mass.

He found, while cooking meal for his swine, that if he took one peck of meal and put into a kettle containing five pailfulls of water, it produces nearly as great an effect in fattening hogs, as one half bushel boiled in the same quantity of water,—probably because it became more thoroughly cooked. The editor of the Genesee Farmer, after making mention of this, quotes the following from the British Farmers' Magazine.—"I always feed my pigs on sour food, which I have invariably found to fatten them faster and make the flesh firmer and whiter than when given in any other state—the potatoes are steamed, and while quite hot, are beaten to a pulp, and mixed with bran in the proportions of 28 lbs of bran to 240 lbs (or nearly four bushels)—This

mixture is put into a vat to remain ten or twelve days, until quite sour; it is then fit for feeding.—If the quantity of meal is greater than the potatoes will moisten, water should be added to make a thick paste; but it must never be given until fermented."

A great number are now trying the apple sauce plan, and we doubt not with good success—we hope they will also be exact in their experiments upon this subject; it is one which is of great importance.—We doubt if the most economical method of making our pork is followed, if indeed it be found out, and we know that there is not enough raised in the state, or rather fattened in it, to supply the inhabitants.—Much of the Ohio pork finds its way into our seaports. This, while it is not so good, is an injury to our farmers, and they must study out a method of making pork in the cheapest manner in order to compete with the oily *grunters* of the forests, which are fattened on nuts and rattlesnakes.—*Maine Farmer.*

Extracts from Ure's Philosophy on Manufactures.

Comparison of Steam and Horse power.

The value of steam-impelled labor may be inferred from the following facts, communicated to me by an eminent engineer, educated in the school of Boulton and Watt:—A manufacture in Manchester works a 60-horse Boulton and Watt's steam-engine, at a power of 120 horses during the day, and 60-horse during the night; thus extorting from it an impelling force three times greater than he contracted or paid for. One steam horse-power is equivalent to 38,000 pounds avoirdupois, raised one foot high per minute, but an animal horse power is equivalent to only 22,000 lbs. raised one foot high per minute, or, in other terms, to drag a canal boat 220 feet per minute, with a force of 100 pounds acting on a spring; therefore, a steam-horse power is equivalent in working efficiency to one living horse, and one-half the labor of another. But a horse can work at its full efficiency only eight hours out of twenty-four, whereas a steam-engine needs no period of repose; and, therefore, to make the animal power equal to the physical power, a relay of one and-a-half fresh horses must be found three times in the twenty-four hours, which amounts to four and a half of horses daily. Hence, a common 60-horse steam-engine does the work of four and-a-half times 60-horses, or of 270 horses. But the above 60-horse steam-engine does one-half more work in 24 hours, or that of 405 living horses! The keep of a horse cannot be estimated at less than 1s. 2d. per day; and, therefore, that of 405 horses would be about £24 daily, £7,500 sterling, in a year of 313 days. As 80 pounds of coals, or one bushel, will produce steam equivalent to the power of one horse in a steam-engine during eight hours' work sixty bushels, worth about 30s. at Manchester will maintain a 60-horse engine in fuel during eight effective hours—and 200 bushels worth 100s, the above hard-worked engine during twenty-four hours.—Hence, the expense per annum is £1,565 sterling, being little more than one-fifth of that of living horses. As to prime cost and superintendence, the animal power would be greatly more expensive than the steam-power. There are many engines made by Boulton and Watt, forty years ago, which have continued in constant work all that time with very slight repairs. What a multitude of valuable horses would have been worn out in doing the service of these machines! and what a vast quantity of grain would they have consumed! Had British industry not been aided by Watt's invention, it must have gone on with a retarding pace, in consequence of the increasing cost of locomotive power, and would, long ere now, have experienced, in the price of horses, and scarcity of water-falls, an unsurmountable barrier to further advancement: could horses, even at the low prices to which their rival, steam, has kept them, be employed to drive a cotton-mill at the present day, they would devour all the profits of the manufacturer.

Steam-engines furnish the means not only of their support but of their multiplication. They create a vast demand for fuel; and, while they lend their powerful arms to drain the pits and to raise the coals, they call into employment multitudes of miners, engineers, ship-builders, and sailors, and cause the construction of canals and railways; and, while they enable these rich fields of industry to be cultivated to the utmost, they leave thousands of fine arable fields free for the production of food to man, which must have been otherwise allotted to the food of horses. Steam-engines, moreover, by the cheapness and steadiness of their action, fabricate cheap goods, and procure in their exchange a liberal supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, produced in foreign lands.

Farm Implements, &c.

From the Report of the Committee (Judge Buel, chairman,) on Farm Implements, at the late Fair in Albany, we make the following selections:—*Genesee Farmer.*

THRESHING MACHINES.

"*Burrall's new combining threshing machine,*" presented by the inventor, Thos. D. Burrall, who resides at Geneva, Ontario county—price from 35 to 45 dollars, without horse power; of machine and four horse power, $125; do. do. two horse power, $100. The larger machine requires 6 hands to attend it, and will thresh 200 bushels wheat in 8 hours; the smaller, with four hands, will thresh 100 bushels in the same time.

Cylinder 14 in diameter, 2 1-2 feet long, and performs from 1200 to 1300 revolutions in a minute. Have threshed from 10 to 20,000 bushels of grain without repair. This machine differs from most machines, in being so contrived as to separate the grain, principally, from the straw, in the process of threshing, as threshers and screens alternate in the bed piece, which may be varied at pleasure; threshes all kinds of grain. As the committee could only *examine* the machines, and saw but the momentary action of three first named, they cannot safely give opinions as to the absolute or comparative merits; they appeared all to be substantial and useful labor-saving machines, entitled to public notice and patronage.

Clover Machine.

Burrall's Clover Machine, invented and presented by D. T. Burrall, appears to be a very perfect machine. It may be propelled by a two or four horse, or water power, and with the attendance of a man will clean from 16 to 32 quarts of seed in an hour. The current of air created by the motion of the cylinder, with its serrated teeth, is made to perform the winnowing process, in the upper half, or semi-circle of the machine—the chaff being thrown off, and the seed falling into a box beneath, while the clover heads or hulls are whipt out in the lower half. No seed is apparently wasted, and all resisting bodies are readily thrown out without injuring the machine. The proprietor asserts it to be the only machine which separates the seed from the hull *without rubbing, heat or waste, at a single operation.* Price $60.

The highly profitable practice, in improved husbandry, of alternating clover and other grasses with tillage crops, and the consequent increasing demand for seed, renders every improvement in the process of cleaning clover seed a public benefit. The committee recommended this machine, with strong confidence, to the public patronage.

From the New York Farmer.

Ploughing in of Green Crops.

As winter evenings seem to afford a suitable opportunity for intellectual improvement, and considering that the pages of a periodical of this kind are dependent very much on correspondents for matters of information, and that it is the part of every subscriber to contribute his mite to the improvement and information of the readers of an agricultural work of this nature, I have ventured to pen a few of my thoughts.

The farmers of almost every section of country differ materially in their modes of farming, and opinion respecting the most profitable manner of converting the produce of their farms into money. Their difference of opinion is certainly allowable and natural when we take into consideration the difference of soils, the distance from markets, the difficulty in most neighborhoods of obtaining proper help, &c., all of which the farmer has to accommodate himself to in the best manner he can. The business of a farmer is in my opinion an independent, an honorable and, when properly pursued, a profitable one, and no doubt, so long as our country continues in prosperity, the increasing demand for produce will insure to the farmer a handsome remuneration for the products of his soil.

Ploughing in of green crops, as practised in the State of New York, is so economical a mode of enriching the soil, that I have often marvelled it is not practised to a much greater extent in other places. Allow me to recommend the spreading of a coat of lime previous to ploughing in.

If the slovenly farmer who allows his weeds to grow up unmolested and cover his fields, would instead of this, plough them under, after a few repetitions of this, he would be surprised at the increased fertility of the soil, and save the labor of carting manure from a distance.

With regard to the best crops for turning under, there are various opinions; rye and red clover are perhaps as much in use as any others, though some plough in oats, millet, turnips, &c. In dry situations this succeeds best, as by the ground remaining exposed to wet the crop turned under would not be so likely to rot.

With respect to turnips for ploughing in, I must acknowledge myself an unbeliever; I have heard of its being done by others, but have seen it tried in my own neighborhood without success. Perhaps, however, it is owing to some difference in cultivation or soil with which we are unacquainted. It would confer a favor on us Jersey men if some of your successful New York farmers would furnish us with their experience on the subject of ploughing under green crops for manure, and on other modes of economising that very expensive yet indispensable material in the business of agriculture. JUNIUS.

From the Genessee Farmer.

CLOVER FOR MANURE.

The plan of enriching land by turning under sod or lay of clover, is, perhaps, one of the greatest discoveries that has ever been made in the art of ameliorating soils. Lorain states that he purchased an exhausted farm in Pennsylvania, and by pursuing this mode of renovating, he improved it, that in a very few years he more than quadrupled his crops. A writer in the Hagerstown Torch states, that he so enriched his land in this manner, that it was too fertile for

wheat, and he was under the necessity of reducing it by a crop of Indian corn. The practice of many others confirms the fact that clover may be so managed as not only to yield a fair profit as a fodder, but by ploughing the sod after the second crop is taken off, it yields another profit in the shape of manure, and is an excellent one, too, for many of our most valuable crops.

It is best to plough after the second crop is taken off, for the following reasons:

Clover, though considerably a perenial, partakes much of the nature of a biennial plant, and does not flower much during the first year. The second year it arrives to maturity, flowers profusely, and if not cut, ripens its seeds. Its strength for bearing another crop of seed is much exhausted; the most of it, except some young, straggling roots or offsets dies. The time, therefore, to plough it under, is as soon as it has been cropped for the second year, for then the roots are as loose as they probably ever will be, and will afford the greatest quantity of nutritive matter.

By adopting the rotation of crops in such a manner as to bring clover into the succession, and by so dividing your farm that those parts which are most needy shall receive the necessary attention, it may in a few years become renovated, if now exhausted; or, if in good condition may be kept so very easily, and the same time, while undergoing the process, be yielding a profit.

From the Farmer & Gardener.

Economy and Comfort.

As the season has arrived when every proprietor must procure shoes for his slaves, we think it not amiss to publish the following recipe for making an elastic paste, with which to saturate them. The tendency of which is, first, to make them perfectly water proof; secondly, to make them last as long again as they would without its use, and thirdly, to make the hardest leather soft and pliant, and, therefore, more easy and comfortable to the feet. We have said that it will make the leather perfectly water-proof, and in so saying, we speak from experience, having gunned in a pair of boots saturated with this mixture for years from early dawn, till near night, day in and day out, during each return of the woodcock season, the better part of which time, we were half knee deep in mud and water, and came out with our stockings as dry as when we entered the willow bottom. The following proportions will answer for 50 pair of shoes.

Take 3 oz. Gum Elastic, cut it up into fine shreds, put into a gallon jug, add to it 3 quarts of Seneca oil, let it stand three or four days, when the gum will have been dissolved, and the paste fit for use. Stir before using, then rub the uppers and soles of the boots or shoes well with it, three or four different times, before the fire, whilever the leather will absorb it. The degree of comfort which this mixture will ensure to the wearer of heavy shoes or boots, can only be realized on trial. It might be used with an equally good effect upon the harness and gearing of work horses, and we have no doubt would make one pair last as long as two.

Having given this recipe, we feel it due to candor to say that the merit of its discovery belongs to Mr. Gideon B. Smith of this city.

GATHER UP THE FRAGMENTS, THAT NOTHING BE LOST.

Was a family order, given after a plentiful meal, by one who could instantly command a supply of bread. The power of Providence is exercised with the same wise economy, as the power of miracles. Neither of them is prostituted to the gratification of luxury or the encouragement of negligence and laziness. In the divine works there is no profuseness, and there ought to be none in ours. Providence is bountiful, but not wasteful; its blessings are bestowed freely but not lavishly. We are to receive them thankfully and use them frugally; not lose them by carelessness, nor squander them away in extravagance. The man, who gathers up what heaven gives, and who suffers nothing to be lost, will always have a supply. He who receives not what is offered, or preserves not what is cast into his hands, will always be in want.

My friend Providus is a prosperous husbandman. His crops of grain and hay are plentiful: his cattle are in heart, and his cows afford him butter and cheese in abundance. Some, who live near him, on farms as large, and of nearly the same quality, buy half their bread corn; are destitute of hay every spring; and, from the same number of cows, have scarcely milk for their families. They wonder what is the matter. They say to Providus, "there is a peculiar blessing on your husbandry." "No," says he, "there are no greater blessings sent to me than to you. The only difference is, I am always ready to receive and improve it. The sun shines as warmly, and the rain falls as liberally on your farms, as on mine; but they will do you no good, if you sow no seed in season, or make no fence until the crop is destroyed. I prepare my fields well—sow them early—fence them effectually—gather my grain when it is ripe—house it before the rains have

ruined it—thresh it before the rats have eaten half of it—and what I mean to spare, I sell when I have a good market. I never so consume my old stores, as to reap my grain before it is ripe, or run so much in debt for rum or any thing else, as to thresh for my creditors, when I should be preparing for another crop. I cut my grass when it is in its proper state, and proportion my stock to my fodder. I never destroy my grain or mow grass by feeding them down in the spring. I keep my cattle well—and my oxen are strong—and my cows yield me plenty of milk. My wife, in her department, uses the same economy. She gathers up the fragments, and suffers nothing to be lost. What cannot be immediately applied to human use, she applies to some other use, which ultimately turns to the benefit of the family. She cuts her pork in the barrel with attention, so that one third of it is not reduced to morsels & scraps, and thrown by for soap grease. Her dairy she attends with care, and her cheese is not half destroyed by maggots. When she makes her bread she does not let it stand until it is too sour to be eaten—or leave it in the oven, until it is reduced to a coal, and then throw it to the hogs. She knows how to time her visits. She mends her children's clothes, before they are tattered to rags. She makes every thing, which she handles, go as far as she can. Nothing is lost in her hands.—Thus we manage our affairs. We act in concert, often advising, but never opposing each other.—If there comes a blessing, we have the benefit of it. Use the same economy and industry within doors and without, and you will have your share of the common blessing, and find that Providence is more impartial than you seem to imagine."

Fruits of Industry and Economy.

Mr. Cooper Culver, a farmer, of the town of Arcadia, exhibited in market a few days since, 15 Onions closely trimmed of their tops and fibrous roots, weighing 15 lbs., and measuring 1 peck. He received a good round price for them. Mr. C. informs us that in addition to his usual farming operations, which in fact engrosses his principal attention, he has sold during the past season, chiefly to canal boat-men, 700 bushels of garden vegetables, of all sorts, for which he realized nearly the sum of $400.

Mr. C. mentioned another fact which we think ought to be told for the benefit of such farmers as may choose to improve by it. It is, that from the information he has derived within a few years from reading agricultural publications and essays, (no inconsiderable proportion of which he has found in the Wayne Sentinel,) he is enabled to *double his crops and profits.*—*Wayne Sentinel.*

"Wisdom without honesty is mere craft and cosenage. A good life is a main argument."

SEED WHEAT.

An amusing and instructive anecdote was related to me of a farmer in Vermont, to whom his neighbors were accustomed to resort, for the purpose of procuring their seed wheat; as he was able to supply them with that which was very superior in its appearance, productiveness, and early maturity, which he was accustomed to call barrel wheat, and which readily commanded three dollars per bushel, when other wheat was sold for one dollar, and one dollar and a quarter. The secret was at last discovered. He used, before threshing his wheat, to select the best sheaves and strike them over the head of an open barrel, three or four times before laying them down to be threshed, obtained in this way a superior seed. As in this way the largest and earliest ripe kernels would be shaken out, and fall into the barrel, he obtained what might be considered a selected seed, which he denominated his "barrel wheat;" and which the farmers, until they heard how to do it for themselves, found their advantage in purchasing.—*Colman's "Notes by the Way."*

WEEDS.

Weeds exhaust the fertility of the soil as much as cultivated plants. Though it may be too late to prevent their growth the present season, it is not too late to destroy the seeds of many which have been permitted to attain maturity, and the labor of doing this, will be amply repaid another season, in the comparative cleanness of our gardens and fields. It is particularly the fault of farmers to neglect their gardens after midsummer, and to suffer them to be overgrown by rank weeds whose seeds multiply a hundred fold. A day or two employed in the early part of the present month, in collecting them from the garden and fields, will be profitably spent. They may be thrown into the cow-yard or a dung pile, where fermentation will generally destroy their vitality before the dung is carried to the field in the spring. They had better be collected and burnt, than suffered to spread their seeds over the farm.

Albany Cultivator for October.

RELIGION.

How charming is religion when it is the offspring of Gratitude, not of Fear, and when it is characterized by cheerfulness and benevolence.

Religion is the one thing needful, as it leads to true felicity, yields the best support, under trouble; comforts in the midst of affliction; and brightens the prospect of death.

The more honest a man is, the less he affects the air of a saint; the affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.

ANIMAL LIFE.—Average duration of Animal Life. By a celebrated Zoologist:

Quadrupeds.	Years.	*Birds.*	Years.
The Horse from	8 to 32	Pigeon,	8
Ox,	20	Turtle Dove,	25
Bull,	15	Goose,	28
Cow,	23	Parrots, from	30 to 100
Ass,	33		
Mule,	18	*Amphibiæ.*	
Sheep,	10		
Ram,	15	Turtles,	50 to 100
Dog, from	14 to25	Tortoise.	
Swine,	25		
Goat,	8		
Cat,	10		

From the Maine Farmer.

GREAT CROP OF RUTA BAGA.

Mr. HOLMES:—As it may be useful to report the produce of certain crops occasionally, in order to let people know what we are doing "down East," I wish to inform you that Mr. Jos. Weston, 3d, of Blloomfield, raised during the past season on twenty-four rods of ground, 170 bushels, being, if I mistake not, after the rate of *eleven hundred and thirty-three and one third bushels* to the acre. What would friend Cobbet say to this if he were alive now? If he who makes two spires of grass grow where but one grew before, is more of a benefactor to mankind than he who conquers nations—surely he who makes an acre of ground produce at the rate above mentioned is deserving great commendation for his skill and industry. S.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.—Sow early in April, an inch deep in drills twelve inches apart: When the plants are two or three inches high, they should be thinned to the distance of six inches from each other and afterwards hoed. The ground should be kept clean and loose round the plants, by repeated hoeings; and in the autumn they will be fit for use. The roots may be taken up late in the fall, and secured in moist sand from the air; or be suffered to remain out and dug up when wanted.

Mode of Cooking.—Wash the roots, and cut them crosswise into thin pieces; boil them in water or milk and water; when soft, mash them; and thicken them slightly with flour; then fry them in lard or butter. They are considered a luxury.

On preserving Cabbage in Winter.—We might have mentioned another method of preserving cabbage through the winter: separate the loose leaves and stalks, and then, putting the heads into a conical pile, treat them in all respects as we do potatoes or turnips, when these are buried in the open ground.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

LETTERS FROM A FATHER TO A SON.

I send you, Mr. Cultivator, the first of a series of "Letters from a Father to a Son," and intend to send you others, should this be thought worthy of a place in your paper, as leisure may permit or inclination prompt.

PRELIMINARY.

Dear Son,—At no time in life do we stand more in need of parental counsels, or are more likely to be benefitted by them, than at the period when we are throwing off the boy, and are about to assume the cares and responsibilities of manhood. Youth are accustomed to look only upon the bright side of the picture; their anticipations are sanguine; their hopes ardent, and they need to be brought often to consider the sober realities of life, to check their unreasonable aspirations. They see not the sands and breakers which begird the ways of life, and upon which very many are early shipwrecked. They need the experienced pilot. Having served in this capacity for a score or two of years, in the school of experience, where all *may* learn, though all *do not* learn to profit, and being deeply interested in your future welfare, I propose to make over, for your use, some of the lessons which I have been taught in the school where yet you are but a noviciate. They constitute capital, if put to good use, and will be sure to make good returns, in the multiplied enjoyments of life. These will be given as they occur, without regard to arrangement.

Learn early to depend on yourself. Your physical and intellectual powers must be your main dependence for fame and fortune. The ground has been fitted for the seed. Your hands have been taught to labor; your mind to reflect. You must be the husbandman: you must sow the seed and nurture the plants; and the reward of the harvest will depend upon your personal diligence and good management. If you sow tares you cannot reap wheat; if you sow idleness you *will* reap poverty; for however abundant the parental bequest, few can retain wealth who have never been accustomed to earn it.

Beware of extremes—the *two* often meet; and by following the one too far, we often insenibly slide into the other. Thus prudence may run into parsimony; patriotism into peculation; self respect into pride, and temperance in our habits into intemperance in our partialities, prejudices and passions. While you claim and exercise, as the high prerogatives of a freeman, the free expression of your political and religious opinions, and the right of disposing of your time and property in any way, that shall not infringe upon the rights of others, nor compromit the peace and good order of society, forget not to respect the same rights in your neighbor, whom education or asso-

ciation may have imbued with opinions differing from your own. Reform others by your example: for you can never make a sincere proselyte, in religion, politics, or morals, or even in the arts of labor, by *coertion*. You may compel men to become hypocrites, sycophants, and servile imitators, but you do it at the expense of the best feelings that dignify our nature—at the expense of piety, patriotism, and self respect. Be moderate in all things—in your pleasures as well as in your toils—in your opinions and in your passions. Past experience should teach you, that your opinions may honestly change; and, however long you may have cherished wrong ones, or obstinately defended them, to renounce error, when palpable, will reflect lustre upon your character. As it is human to err, so it is magnanimous to confess and renounce one's faults.

Intermeddle not officiously in the affairs of others. Your own concerns will demand all your care. Those who busy themselves with other people's business, seldom do justice to their own. Seek for enjoyments in the domestic circle, and make home agreeable to all around you. This is your duty, as well as interest. Seek rather to be good than great; for few *can* be great, though all *may be* good; and count the approbation of your own conscience, above the applause of the multitude. Act in secret as you would in public—as though your motives were scanned by those around you—and you will seldom do wrong. Adieu.

FRUITS OF INDUSTRY.

"I owe my success in business chiefly to you," said a stationer to a paper-maker, as they were settling a large account; "but let me ask how a man of your caution came to give credit freely to a beginner with my slender means?" "because," replied the papermaker, "at whatever hour in the morning I passed to my business I always observed you without your coat at yours."

There is a world of wisdom in this little anecdote; more good sense and more judicious admonition than are to be found in all the declarations of all the "ten hour" orators that ever made a speech, or drew up a resolution. Practical mechanics will never grow rich by standing out on limits to working hours, or by any other mode or form of striking for wages."

ITEMS.

A laugh costs too much if it is purchased at the expense of propriety.—*Quint.*

The increase of population in the United States is one thousand souls every day.

If a young woman is worth having for a wife, some man that is worth having for a husband, will find her out.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

Who hath not known a mother's tenderness?
Through every period of her anxious life,
It is the same deep, holy feeling: O
There's naught of earth so pure, so hallowed.
In sickness and in sorrow, I have proved
How tenderly she loves, how deeply feels
For the young op'ning blossom of her being.

CHANCE.

"'Tis priestcraft all," the impious atheist cries,
"The world was made by *chance*—the Bible lies!"
'Tis useless such assertions to repel:
But what if *chance* has also made a hell?

ADDITIONAL LIST OF AGENTS.

JOHN B. HOWARD, Gallatin, West Tennessee.
RICHARD ALEXANDER, Esq. Dixon's Spring, W. Ten

THE SILK MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by Sinclair & Moore and Robt Sinclair, Jr., at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near Pratt Street, Baltimore, a complete Manual of the Silk Culture, in which plain instructions are laid down for the culture of the Mulberry, the feeding of the Silk worms, management of the cocoons, reeling, spinning and dying of the Silk. In fine, it is a perfect Manual, and comprises every department of the business. The rules are arranged in so plain and methodical a manner, that every one can understand them, and by a very few hours attention become master of the business. It is clearly demonstrated in this Manual, that largely upwards of $500 may be netted from an acre in the Culture—and it is a singular fact connected with the Mulberry as adapted to the making of Silk, that poor, dry, sandy, or gravelly land suits it best, the fabric made from worms fed on leaves raised on such soil, being greatly superior in elasticity and richness of gloss to those grown on rich grounds.

Price—per copy, 50 cents.
Liberal discounts made to the trade.

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